

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., MAY 15, 1909

Are the English Slower than the Americans? Hardly!

By Victor L. Berger.

DURING the last few days we have heard a great deal about the Socialistic tax legislation of Great Britain. Now these so-called Socialistic tax measures, of course, were not levied by a parliament in which the Socialists have the majority—as a matter of fact, they were introduced by a Liberal ministry and carried through a parliament in which the Liberals have a great majority.

To understand the situation, we must bear in mind that radical financial legislation is easier to obtain in England than in any other country.

There is no Senate to contend with as in America or France. There is no Bundesrath to overcome, as in Germany; nor a Herrenhaus, as in Austria. Legislation bearing upon financial matters or taxation does not need the consent of the upper house in England, as it does in these other countries.

The English House of Lords has nothing to say about the budget. This need not be introduced there at all.

Furthermore, the king has no veto right such as the president of the United States—our king in a frock coat—and the Tsar of Russia possess.

And, last but not least—there is no "supreme court" which can declare any law unconstitutional.

As a matter of fact, England has no written constitution. The decisions of the English parliament are the law of the land. And it has been said that the English parliament can do anything or everything except to make a man of a woman.

A majority of the House of Commons is simply all-powerful in matters of taxation. And just now, an English liberal government—representing mainly the manufacturing and the capitalist class—has found a majority for squeezing over \$100,000,000 a year out of the wealthy classes of England.

Please compare with this the actions of our congress, said to represent a republic where the "demos" (Greek for people) is supposed to rule. And then remember the decisions of the Supreme court on the income tax, and all other decisions ever since—whenever a half-hearted measure for getting a little money from the ruling class has succeeded in passing an unwilling national legislature.

And also compare with the English procedure the endless wrangling in Germany, where a bill was recently introduced which puts four-fifths of the entire additional taxation upon the shoulders of the working class. They have been fighting there for months whether the last fifth should not be put on the poor people also.

The English government received a majority of about 107 votes in the House of Commons for its budget.

Now the Liberal party alone has twice as big a majority as that. And of these 107 about half came from the representatives of the Labor party. The Labor party stood unanimously for this measure. About 150 members of the Liberal party voted with the Conservatives against the budget. In other words, they went back on their own leadership and their own ministry.

Such are material interests.

However, this budget is making history on account of the unheard-of raise in the taxation of land values.

The possession of land in England is probably more concentrated than in any other country of the world—more so than even in Prussia.

This condition dates back to William the Conqueror, the Norman invasion, and the so-called doomsday, when all England was divided up among about 700 followers of the Robber King. And this condition has prevailed there ever since.

There was a sort of restoration in a way when the duties on agricultural products were abolished. Then, it is said, the land values in England depreciated about a billion dollars, and quite a number of the "gentry" and of the middle class made use of the opportunity to buy land.

However, on the other hand, the value of city property rose tremendously—on account of the establishment of manufactures and the subsequent growth of the cities. And most of the land on which the English cities stand belongs to a few feudal landlords.

For instance, the Duke of Westminster owns several square miles of the city of London. He leases the land, and other people build houses. Whenever the lease runs out, then his Grace the Duke raises the rent. If the people who rent do not want to pay the raise, they can simply quit and leave their houses to the landlord.

Under the new legislation just passed in England, this "unearned increment"—as Henry George called it—is taxed, and taxed heavily. The Socialists in parliament also promised that in future they will see to it that it is taxed to such a degree as to confiscate it entirely.

And Phillip Snowden proudly declared that it is the intention of the Socialists to make the rich poorer and the poor richer, and that the Socialists are going to use the power of taxation for that purpose. And that this budget only marks the beginning of the new era.

Evidently there are several "Conquering Williams" among the Socialists, and before 1906—the anniversary of the doomsday—the old decree will be reversed.

And besides that, the new legislation also raises the English income tax and the inheritance tax, although both of them were considered higher in England than in any other country.

If this policy should continue—and it will continue—then we may see John Jacob Astor and some of the other American plutocrats who moved to England because "our country was not fit for gentlemen to live in," packing their trunks and going back to New Jersey or Rhode Island, or any other American state. They still own all of them.

One result of England's achievement is immediate. It means that the working class in England is not going to pay the old wage for the workingmen.

It also means that if the English capitalists and the English lords want some more "Dreadnaughts," they will have to pay for them. And in this respect the election of these Socialists in England is of more importance and help to international peace than all the peace conferences held so far.

We congratulate the English comrades on this result of the class struggle in the realm of taxation.

While our comrades have only a small minority in parliament, yet the spirit of Socialism was strong enough to compel the powerful Liberal party to do their bidding. The handful of Socialists was strong enough to compel the capitalist representatives to serve the class interests of the working people.

And yet on this field the English working people are new. They became politically active only after they had been convinced by the English courts and the Taff Vale decision that their chances on the economic field and with the help of pure and simple trades unionism were poor indeed.

On the other hand, they were not strong enough, and probably in the near future will not be strong enough, to compel a change in the mode of production—although England is one of the few countries of the world where the factory proletariat forms the majority of the population.

At any rate, they have accomplished something. The seventy-

Contempt of court is not contempt of justice.

The people of this country will have to grapple with their court system before long if they would not have that court system strangle the last vestiges of their liberties and rights.

Goldwin Smith writes to an Eastern paper to deplore the energy that goes to waste in college football. He wants it supplanted by something better, and says: "Besides, there is military drill, good in itself, and not to be neglected if the FORCE of the country is to be kept in the RIGHT hands."

That is certainly frank. Yes, capitalism means that force shall be kept in the right hands. That is capitalism's idea of a democracy!

A workman of the Milwaukee plant of the Illinois Steel Co., has been taken to the hospital with his mind affected by the intense heat of the blast furnaces. There are kinds of possessions the taking away of which is punishable by law, under the capitalist view, but a workman's mind, all important as it is to its owner, must go through the world at "owners' risk." As soon as one is put out of business another can be hired by the work masters.

Some Pittsburg Socialists have sent out a circular deploring the fact that there is disunion in the ranks of the working class and then proposing to still further split the working class up by launching a new organization to come into competition and conflict with the old ones. Any workman who really wants a united state of the working class would better join the existing union of his trade, or the Federal Labor Union, if his trade is not organized, and relieve himself of the reproach of helping to keep the workers disorganized.

Occasionally a trust comes to judgment, although the exceptional case really proves the rule to be the other way. The Sugar trust has just had to pay the United States government two millions of dollars of unpaid duties, and \$135,000 as a penalty for its frauds in weighing at the Brooklyn and Jersey city docks. However, the thiefing is said to have been so glaring when once brought to official notice that the trust did not feel justified in putting up much of a fight. It is so seldom that a wealthy thief comes to judgment, that, in the name of the endless and countless procession of police court victims—poor people—who get daily "justice" with brutal vengeance all over this land, we hasten to congratulate the people.

five or one hundred millions of dollars a year which they get for old-age pensions are a good beginning. It was well worth while.

Of course, there is going to be a reaction.

The possessing class seems great danger. Not only the aristocracy, but also the factory owning capitalists, will get together and make a common fight against "paternalism," just as they made a fight some years ago against "nationalization."

The ruling classes will appeal to patriotism. They will appeal to all the inherited brutal instincts of the "submerged tenth." They will spend money galore. They will use brandy and beer and oratory at the next election.

And they will all fight under the banner of the Conservative party and try to get a majority in the next parliament.

However, we feel confident that the workmen of England have learned from experience. That they will appreciate practical results. And that they will learn how fine a thing it is to have some political power in their own hands.

And that they will know how to keep it.

A Countess on Socialism

The following is from a May day sentiment written by the Countess of Warwick: "Socialism is the hope of the world. Although industrial conditions necessarily affect adversely the workers and the lower middle class most of all, yet Socialist propaganda is making headway among all classes, more or less, proving that Socialism is not merely a 'bread and butter' question, but that it appeals strongly to certain great human principles which are to be found in all sections of humanity. There is an ever growing conviction among all thinking people that no true life can be lived within a social system based upon antagonism and discord, and hence is to be found everywhere a deep rooted feeling that the very basis of society is upon a false foundation, and that the chief evil—commercial industrialism as at present carried on—must be entirely abolished before any real new life can be attained. This Socialism touches the two essential sides of human life—the ideal and the real. It deals with the fundamental essential basis of human progress—brotherhood and freedom, and will translate these into actual concrete citizenship. As a woman bends over her child, with hope for its future, so the Social-Democrats of every land bend over the cradle of the future of humanity with loving care, knowing that by their efforts all the peoples will inevitably grow to the full stature of the humanity that shall surely be."

The Daughters of the Revolution have been holding a convention in Boston. Would these daughters favor still further revolutions for the good of the humanity, we wonder. Would they favor an economic revolution that would give woman actual relief from industrial oppression as much as they approve the political revolution, that did not, by the way, give females political rights? We do not mean revolution in the sanguinary sense but the overturn of the present competitive system, peaceably if possible. The daughters ought to try to be "true to name," as the

Countess says. They ought to be true to the name of the revolution, and not to the name of the aristocracy. They ought to be true to the name of the working class, and not to the name of the capitalist class. They ought to be true to the name of the people, and not to the name of the ruling class. They ought to be true to the name of the future, and not to the name of the past. They ought to be true to the name of the world, and not to the name of their own country. They ought to be true to the name of the humanity, and not to the name of their own race. They ought to be true to the name of the truth, and not to the name of their own lies. They ought to be true to the name of the justice, and not to the name of their own injustice. They ought to be true to the name of the love, and not to the name of their own hate. They ought to be true to the name of the peace, and not to the name of their own war. 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Are Attacks Unjustified?

People Have Reason to Mistrust the Courts

More and More the Judiciary Becomes a Menace to the Rights of the Common People. Musty Precedents Leaned Upon

(Written for the HERALD.)

WITHIN a month or six weeks ago, a paper, prepared by the chief justice of Wisconsin, was read at a meeting of prominent men of affairs in Milwaukee. The principal subject of which it treated was "the criticism of the courts." It bewailed, in a compromising tone, the recent "unjustified" attack upon our courts, the impending loss of respect for our judiciary, and the consequent impairment of its prestige.

If our governmental agency, known as the judicial department, or rather the members that constitute it, perform the duties of administering such justice as is consonant with an enlightened public policy, and in accord with the reason and dominant sentiment of the millions of America subjects, then all thoughtful men should sympathize with the attitude of the chief justice. If it is the purpose and will of the courts, as it is pretended by some to be, to safeguard our freedom and advance the masses to a fairer measure of equality and independence, then all might willingly join with the justice in deploring such criticism and attack as the judicial branch of our government has lately undergone. But if it be true, as many discerning and studious men assert it to be, that our courts adjudge or prejudice the pressing and complicated problems that arise from changing conditions, with cold indifference and blind unconcern as to what is just or oppressive from the standpoint of advancing civilization and increasing intelligence; if it is their aim, directly or indirectly, not to advance, but to thwart progress, not to favor, but to defeat all steps and measures for the common well-being; if they resort to hair-splitting quibbles, pedantry and jealousy, trod under foot the almost unanimous judgment of the electorate and pronounce that to be right and just which their own notions, formed while in the enjoyment of economic freedom and ease, prompt them to do; in short, if it is the obvious policy of the courts to maintain the status quo

and enforce the continuance of wage bondage and submission to capitalistic rule, then, and in that event, no rational person can urge any objection either to the propriety or timeliness of the criticism of the courts.

The representatives of the judiciary "have a city of refuge to which they fly, an old breastwork behind which they kneel, a riflepit into which they crawl." Here it is: "We do not make the law; we merely administer it." Although the judges keep on reiterating this platitudinous, the profession, the thinking part of it, takes no stock in it, as a recent formal and deliberate utterance on this subject from the head of the Wisconsin Bar association illustrates:

"The great body of existing law in this country is traceable to two sources: legislative legislation and judicial legislation. The former we find in statutory enactments, the latter in judicial opinions. One has been the work of the legislative body, the other of the court. Judicial legislation has been recognized by an able writer * * * as the 'laying down in one case of a rule on the more or less fictitious assumption that it was already the law, and in subsequent cases referring to the decision in that case as having established the law.'"

The members of the judiciary assert that their duty begins and ends with the declaration or promulgation of the law; that they do not enact, but announce and construe it as they find the law to be. The law which they so profess to announce and declare they pretend to trace to two sources: First, the legislature, which under our form of government is supposed to be the law-making body, subject to the restrictions and limitations of the state and federal constitution; and, secondly, the common law of England.

Let us for a moment look at the extent of the hindering force of the law of the legislature upon the courts.

It may be well to digress here to point out a subtle influence operating alike upon most human minds. Jealousy and suspicion, envy and distrust, are not only to be found in plays and novels dealing with love plots, but as well in the actual quarters of the mighty. We all know how justly suspicious and jealous was Thomas Jefferson of the power and influence of the United States Supreme court, and of the disparity of ideas between the great President and the great chief justice. This trite historical fact is called attention to for the reason that this is precisely the attitude of the present day court to the legislature. We find in the decisions such hoary phrases as the following:

"It must be presumed in favor of an act of the legislature that the law-making power intended a valid enactment, and it is to be sustained if in any reasonable view thereof it can be fairly read in harmony with constitutional requirements."

The fact is that the contrary is presumed, and whenever a legisla-

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

A great book was "Merrie England." Half a million were sold in Great Britain, many thousands in this country. Its usefulness as a Socialist-maker in this country was impaired by its references to English matters and its English phrases, tending to distract the attention of American readers. In order that its wonderful agitation value may be restored for this country, we have prepared the following "Americanized" version.—H.

CHAPTER III. TOWN VS. COUNTRY.

BEFORE we begin this chapter, I must ask you to keep in mind the fact that a man's bodily wants are few.

I shall be well outside the mark if I say that a full grown, healthy man can be well fed upon a daily ration of

1 lb. of bread,

1 lb. of vegetables,

1 lb. of flesh or other food.

Add to this a few groceries, a little fruit some indulgences in the shape of wine, beer, and tobacco; a shelter, a bed, some clothing, and a few tools and articles of furniture, and you have all the material things you need.

Remember, also that when you have got these things you have got all the material things you can use. A millionaire or a monarch could hardly use more, or if he did use more, would use them to his hurt and not to his advantage.

You live in Wagetown and work in the factory in order to get a living. "A living" consists of the things above named.

I ask you, as a practical, sensible man, whether it is not possible to get those few simple things with less labor; and whether it is not possible to add to them health and the leisure to enjoy life and develop the mind.

The capitalist statesman will tell you that you are very fortunate to get as much as you do, and that he is a dreamer or a knave who persuades you that you can get more.

The Manufacturers' Association will tell you that you cannot prosper, that is to say, you cannot "get a living," without the capitalist, without open wage competition, and without a high tariff.

They will tell you that your very existence depends upon keeping the capitalist class in control.

Now, I shall try to prove to you that these statements are untrue. I shall try to satisfy you that:

1. Capitalism is a curse, and not a blessing.

2. That competition is wasteful, and cruel, and wrong.

3. That this country is capable of supporting all in comfort and security.

We are always being reminded how much we owe to our factory system, and how proud of it we ought to be.

I despise the factory system, and denounce it as a hideous, futile, and false thing. I will state my case to you plainly, and ask you for a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

My reasons for attacking the factory system are:

1. Because it is ugly, disagreeable, and mechanical.

2. Because it is injurious to public health.

3. Because it is unnecessary.

4. Because it is a danger to the national well-being.

Let us be practical, and look at the facts.

First, as to the question of beauty and pleasantness. You know the factory districts. I ask you, is it not true that they are ugly, and dirty, and smoky, and disagreeable? Compare the busy factory towns with the spacious towns where our millionaires build their mansions.

In the latter you will get pure air, bright skies, clear rivers, clean streets, and beautiful fields, woods, and gardens; you will get cattle and streams, and birds and flowers, and you know that all these things are well worth having, and that none of them can exist side by side with the factory system.

I know they will tell you that this is mere "sentiment." But compare their actions with their words.

Do you find the champions of the factory system despising nature, and beauty, and art, and health—except in their speeches and lectures to you?

No. You will find these people living as far from the factories as they can get; and you will find them spending their long holidays in the most beautiful resorts of this and other lands.

The pleasures they enjoy are denied to you. They preach the advantages of the factory system because they reap the benefits while you bear the evils.

To make wealth for themselves they destroy the beauty and the health of your dwelling places; and then they sit in their suburban villas, or on the hills and terraces of the lovely countries of Europe and sneer at the "sentimentality" of the "agitators" who ask you to cherish beauty and to prize health.

Or they point out to you the value of the "wages" which the factory system brings you, reminding you that you have carpets on your floors, and pianos in your parlors, and a week's holiday once a year, if you get it.

But how much health or pleasure can you get out of a cheap and vulgar carpet? And what is the use of a cheap piano if you have neither leisure nor means to learn to play it? And why should you prize that one week of unpaid time, if health and fresh air and the great salt sea were sentimental follies?

And let me ask you, is any carpet so beautiful or so pleasant as a carpet of grass and daisies? Is the fifth-rate music you play upon your cheap pianos as sweet as the songs of the gushing streams and joyous birds? And does a week in the country at some vulgar amusement resort repay you for fifty-one weeks' toil and smother in a hideous and stinking town?

And as to workmen's vacations, about the most noticeable vacations workmen get are of the "enforced idleness" sort. As to vacations for recreation, the annual reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor for 1903, that looked into the matter, found that less than 3 per cent of the working men are able to take vacations! Yet "recreation and recuperation are vital necessities to the man whose work is hard, intense and spurred on by the feverish competitive spirit of American life."

As a practical man, would you of your own choice convert a healthy and beautiful country into an unhealthy and hideous country, just for the sake of being able once a year to take a brief vacation?

Now, I tell you, my practical friend, that you ought to have, and may have, good music, and good homes, and a fair and healthy country, and more of all the things that make life sweet; that you may have them at less cost of labor than you now pay for the privilege of existing in Wagetown; and that you can never have them if this country becomes merely a vast workshop.

As for those who sneer at beauty, as they spend fortunes on pictures, on architecture, and on foreign tours, they put themselves out of court.

Sentiment or no sentiment, beauty is better than ugliness, and health is better than disease.

Now, under the factory system you must sacrifice both health and beauty.

As to my second objection—the evil effect of the factory system on the public health. What are the chief means to health?

Pure air, pure water, pure and sufficient food, cleanliness, exercise, rest, warmth, and ease of mind.

What are the invariable accompaniments of the factory system? Foul air, foul water, adulterated foods, dirt, long hours of sedentary labor, and continual anxiety as to wages and employment in the present, added to a terrible uncertainty as to existence in the future.

Look through any great industrial town, in the coal district, the iron, the glass, the cotton, or the woolen industries, and you will find hard work, unhealthy work, vile air, over-crowding, disease, ugliness, drunkenness, and a high death rate. These are facts.

(Continued next week.)

live enactment is attacked as unconstitutional, the court indulges in the presumption that it is so. The judges know the personnel and capacity of the law-making body; the haste with which special privilege legislation is railroad through the legislature, and the indifference and delay which attends the passage of laws that really possess some merit. The court assumes the incompetency of the legislature to make law, and acting on that assumption, declares invalid and against the constitution many real-

ly meritorious acts of a reform and remedial character.

Nor are the laws of the legislature any longer denied validity because unconstitutional. Recently the court set aside a number of enactments on the ground, as stated in the decisions, that they were "unreasonable." By making use of this new term, the scope and power of the court is as unlimited as that of the medieval rulers of Europe.

When the judge is the sole judge of the "reasonableness" of a law, and can declare a law no law be-

cause, in his opinion, it is against reason, then the fiction, "we do not make the law, we merely administer it," is a taunt and a mockery.

From the viewpoint of a Socialist it is perhaps unimportant whether the court destroys the capitalistic laws of the legislature or the legislature overthrows the capitalistic decisions of the courts. Then, again, it is, of course, best to keep the three departments of our government within their respective prescribed spheres and view with disfavor and contempt the encroachment of any one upon the other; for we have a better chance of securing progressive measures from the legislative branch if it is unswayed and unhampered by the judiciary.

I have merely pointed out the willingness and assumed power of the court to override the laws of the legislature, in order to refute the repeated assertions of the members of the judiciary that they are handicapped and helpless and must enforce the law as it is made for them. For the power to unmake law, which they exercise so effectively, implies the power to make it. "The power to destroy involves the power to create," said Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme court many years ago.

Hence the refusal of the courts or judges to respond to the requirements and demands of the masses made it necessary by changing conditions is due not to their inability, but to their stubborn adherence to outworn doctrines and traditions that have no application to our modern conditions, a tenacity to antiquated rules and customs that have no place in our modern civilization.

The judiciary has never led, but always followed, in the world movement for progress. We are now engaged in the task of securing a greater economic freedom and justice than we have heretofore enjoyed. If its attitude toward this task is merely passive, and that of a hanger-on, it will probably escape the drastic treatment accorded to past governmental agencies of reaction. But if it makes active and aggressive opposition to remedial and appropriate measures tending to promote the weal of the collective body, then it may prepare not only to forfeit the small measure of respect that is yet entertained for it, but to be stripped and divested of a vast share of its power and authority.

Another reason offered by the judges for their asserted impotency to give that relief and judgment which our growth and development call for, is that they are bound by the "common law" of England, which is the law on which they base their decisions, except where abrogated by the legislature. Why the common law of England is more binding upon them than the common law of Rome and Jerusalem is a riddle which they never took the pains to solve. If the court can brush aside the expressed laws of the legislature on the pretence that they are "unreasonable," it certainly cannot pretend to be bound by the common law of England, that maze of confusion and contradiction launched by judges who believed in witchcraft, king-craft and priest-craft. But not all judges cling to the common law. It is only the provincial and reactionary judge who renounces his own reason and that of his contemporary fellowmen, and blindly follows the path staked out for him by the primitive law-makers of Westphalia. There are some judges broad and just enough to refuse to apply the law of England when, as the phrase in the decisions is, "it is unsuitable to our new and changed conditions." One great judge very rarely and indignantly expresses this idea thus:

"Great as have been the reforms of the last fifty years, the common law rules, both of substantive right and procedure, are still as spotted as the measles with the dry rot of the middle ages." The query recurs, why do the courts still so doggedly pretend to be tied down by common law rules? Do they attempt to heed or apply the laws of the Bible, those wise and humane laws of Deuteronomy in regard to acquisition, control and disposal of property? If they are uncontrolled by holy writ, why do they claim to be bridled by common writ?

The fact is that our courts and judges live in the past. They fail to grasp the significance of change and development. By stopping to notice some timely criticism of their attitude, they show signs of awakening.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?"

C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I do not know that I can say, 'I almost then persuaded me,' but I may, perhaps, in time, reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice."

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism? is just what we need. Please send me \$2 worth of them."

The Rev. Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves."

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The Materialistic Motive

From "Light-Fingered Gentry," by David Graham Phillips



TO understand a human being at all in any of his or her aspects, however far removed from the apparently material, it is necessary to understand how that man or woman comes by the necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter. To study human nature either in the broad or in detail, leaving those matters out of account, is as if an anatomist were to try to understand the human body, having first taken away the vital organs and the arteries and veins. It is the method of the man's income that determines the man; and his parings and posings, his loves, hatreds, generosity, meanness, all are either unimportant or but the surface signs of the deep, the real emotions that constitute the vital nucleus of the real man. In the material relations of a man or a woman, in the material relations of husband and wife, or parents and children, lie the ultimate, the true explanations of human conduct. This has always been so, in all ages and classes; and it will be so until the chief concern of the human animal, and therefore its chief compelling motive, ceases to be the pursuit of the necessities and luxuries that enable it to live from day to day and that safeguard it in old age. The filling and emptying and filling again of the purse perform toward the mental and moral life a function as vital as the filling and emptying and refilling of heart or lungs performs in the life of the body."

—Page 436.

ening from their long, slumbering nightmare. May they not only awaken, but become visibly conscious of their duty at this day, and minister to human need instead of diverting themselves with misconstruing old parchments whose authors never intended them to apply to our present age.

Gems of Thought

Honor cannot be received as alms—it must be earned.

It is the brow that makes the wreath of glory green.

Next to finding truth the greatest joy is honest search.

An error cannot be believed sincerely enough to make it a truth.

He who puts chains on the body of another shackles his own soul.

Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart.

The death penalty inflicted by government is a perpetual excuse for mobs.

Honesty is the oak around which all virtues cling. Without that they fall, and groveling die in weeds and dust.

I believe the time will come when public sentiment will be so grand and great, that it will be looked upon as infamous to perpetuate disease—to leave a legacy of agony.

By giving away information you keep it. When you have told it, you remember it. It is with information as it is with liberty—the only way to be dead sure of it, is to give it to other people.

The superior man is one who uses his superiority in bettering the condition of the inferior. The superior man is strength for the weak, eyes for the blind, brains for the simple. He is the one who

helps carry the burdens that nature has put upon his weaker brother.—Col. Ingersoll.

The difference between the highwayman and the captain of industry is just this: In exploiting the former generally draws the line at children.—M. Winehevsky.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

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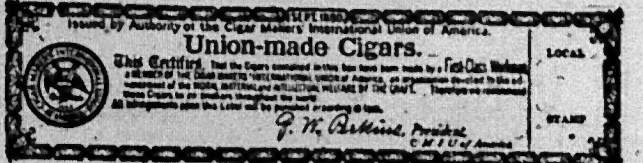


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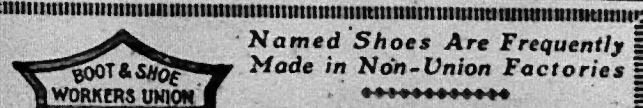
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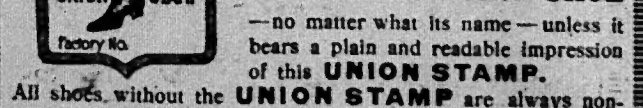
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The Sport Gambler, the Wheat Gambler, the Commercial Gambler all Play the Game of Life and Death Upon the Common Fellow Who Works

By William Henry Ferber
(Written for the HERALD.)

AST evening, while I was eating dinner at the most pretentious cafe in this city, a gambler was seated at the next table facing me, and although I had noticed him in many a poker game, we had never spoken to one another, but this evening when our eyes met we both intuitively said "good evening." I noticed that the gambler called for a great many expensive dishes, drank a bottle of sparkling wine, and paid the waiter \$5.00 in gold, telling him to keep the change. So the gambler's meal cost \$5.00, including the tip. I sat there and ruminated (not as a cow, of course), but I began to think, and that is why I am writing this article, because I should like to have all the readers of this paper think also. I thought how this gambler could buy an expensive meal, and ate less than one-fifth of it; while the poor fools whom he and others of his ilk had fleeced in some freeboot game must needs eat 15c meals, or starve; or would fain have filled their bellies with the leavings which this swine did not eat. Then I said half aloud: "He does not spin anything except yarns; neither does he reap anything, except—well except the earnings or inherited wealth of fools who think they can get the gold from a professional gambler."

Well, he usually gets them; or at least he gets their gold and silver coins; and when all the coin is lost they drop out of the game, and the gambler has no more use for the man without the coin, than has a wholesaler for a broken-down merchant; or a millowner for a worn-out working man.

I was interrupted in my thought by the waiter, who brought me my check. I glanced it over, and my own frugal meal amounted to \$1.75. I noted that he had charged 10c for

a baked potato, and I slightly remonstrated; but he told me that was a regular charge. I dug up just \$1.15 and paid him. The waiter laid down the check and began counting the money: "Von dollar, von dollar an den, von dollar and fifteen cents. Dat is choost right." He then placed matches and toothpicks before me; took the coin over to the casharette (which is my own word for a female cashier), and brought me a finger bowl with water.

I was still thinking about that 10c potato which did not turn out well, so the old farmer had to dig it out, and sure enough he stuck his big spading fork right through the tuber.

Yes, I was vexed, so I said to him, "Do you charge for matches and toothpicks?" "No, zir, and we don't care for your cheap trade," was his reply. Oh, yes, I remembered—I was now in California, and not in Wisconsin. In Wisconsin they have an anti-tipping law, and if one does not tip, they are soon dubbed as "cheap."

I was vexed, but as he was only a small man, of course, I did not knock him down.

Finally I began to think about myself, and my own status, and this was what I said: "Well, what business have I, a traveling salesman, in that place, where I must expect to be held up? Why should I go into that grill room, among gamblers and 'good sports,' and rich exploiters, and people who are trading with the intention of spending money which was either inherited from wealthy ancestors, or made in speculation, or was exploited from labor?"

"Why should I go into swell cafes and look, or stare, at beautiful young women, seated with old, bald-headed sports, old enough to be their fathers or grand-uncles? Bah, 'cut it out!' for even the waiters call me cheap when I order only a \$1.15 meal, without 'booze' or wine, and without a 't-i-p.' Why should I charge my firm with a \$1.15 meal? Who pays for that meal? Does the firm really pay for my meals, my drinks, my fare, my hire, and so forth? No, I do." So I said to myself as I sat down in one of those big, easy, leather-covered chairs and bought an evening paper announcing that a cheap rooming house hotel had just been destroyed in "Frisco" and 20 or 30 lives lost in a cheap fire-trap.

"Who pays your traveling ex-

penses?" asked a voice near my left ear. I looked about. No one was near. I laid down my paper and took out my expense book and noted down my daily expenses which I charged up to the firm; the last item was "incidentals," that included a theater ticket to see "The Rose of the Rancho." I put the expense book back into my pocket and got up and walked over into the gambling den where the poker game goes on uninterruptedly, like the "Arabian Nights Entertainment." The gambler now was dealing—just as a certain Wisconsin congressman used to deal for Johnnie McCoy, before he was elected sheriff of Milwaukee country, or before he went to congress.

I did not like the game at which the suckers were losing and the gambler winning; so I walked out into the street. "Who pays your expense account?" said that wee small voice which would be heard. I began to think harder, if there be such a thing as thinking hard, or "thinking hard things."

"Well, after all," said I, half aloud, "is it not the underpaid wage-slaves who make the goods, and are paid just a mere pittance—never more when James E. Patten corners wheat; but rather less when Theo. allowed the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company to be swallowed up by the steel trust?"

I then took out my book to see what a certain vault door cost at Hamilton, O., for which we charge \$3,500 f.o.b. Sacramento, after paying a big tribute to the gambler who controls the Ill. Central, the N. Y. Central, the U. P. and the S. P. railways. I soon found that the f. o. b. cost (less freight, and less profit) was \$2,800. Oh, yes, that was the cost only to the general agent so far as I knew. He may get a discount. The manufacturer has added a profit, and lists the vault at \$2,800. Now how much is paid to the men and boys whose social labor has produced the great vault front, which some day will separate your deposited cash, your hard-earned pittance, which you have boarded and finally handed over to the banker who placed it within a great vault, and you may never, never see your cash again? For some of the bankers are also gamblers, and you may have noticed by the daily press that Pittsburgh bankers have asked the government to stop the Patten wheat deal in Chicago, because several banks and other firms had closed their doors as the result of heavy losses in wheat.

Well, bankers don't deal in wheat, do they? you may ask. Yes, sometimes a nice Christian

A Couple of Good Books

(Written for the HERALD.)

One of the best Socialist books written within the past ten years is Vandervelde's "Collectivist and Industrial Evolution." The writer is a Belgian Socialist, but he does not write from any specific Belgian standpoint. He handles the discussion in such a way that every American who reads the book will have a clearer understanding of the industrial and political development taking place among us.

It has been said, "The best argument is a clear statement of the case from both sides." Sometimes the other fellow can't understand us because we don't seem to understand him. It is easy to call a man a fool, but it's a certainty that a man who has been called a fool will be harder to convince than one who has been handed some straight facts and some clear arguments, without any name-calling.

Professor Ely has said something to the effect that "Socialism is as strong as the strongest presentation of it." The idea of the professor is that the Socialists have a much stronger case than they generally make out, and idea is about correct. It is such books as Vandervelde's that shake the very foundations of a conservative's philosophy of economics. The book was first published in America some four years ago, but that does not make it of less value now. Its analysis and its method will have to be used more and more in the future in America.

Another Socialist book worthy of a place in the home of every Socialist is Jaures' "Studies in Socialism." When this Frenchman states the case for Socialism there are no gaps or cracks through which the enemy can enter. He is a fighter and there is the clash of combat all through his studies. Yet no man has more clearly and finely shown up the Socialist position.

gentleman gets a notion to take depositors' money and go in the pit with "other people's money" and deal in wheat. Four years ago a certain Milwaukee banker who has been sojourning in the wheat belt of Kansas of late years, made a mistake on the bourse, and when he no longer had the courage to face the music he uttered one word, "wheat." He had gambled, and you working men are permitting gamblers to gamble; not only in poker games as they do out here in the west, but you allow one man to play with your bread supply the game of life or death.

with regard to whether the coming revolution will be by a violent conquest of physical force or through the peaceful, intelligent, methodical transformation effected in the ballots of a "revolutionary majority." Jaures is superb in his discussion of this point, and his papers on "Revolutionary Majorities," "The Necessity for a Majority," and "Revolutionary Evolution," are good descriptions of some of the cornerstones of Social-Democratic philosophy. Charles Sandberg.

A False Lincoln Quotation

Prof. Freeman of Wisconsin has written to the Outlook a letter bearing on a spurious quotation from Lincoln which is printed over and over, especially in reform papers. The quotation starts out as follows: "I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country," etc. Prof. Freeman says:

"I think I can point out the origin of the alleged Lincoln quotation. It is a paraphrase of a passage in an address delivered by Edward G. Ryan, chief justice of Wisconsin, before the law class of the University of Wisconsin, June 10, 1873. It is as follows:

"There is looming up a new and dark power. The accumulation of individual wealth seems to be greater than it has ever been since the downfall of the Roman empire. And the enterprises of the country are aggregating vast corporate combinations of unexampled capital boldly marching not for economical conquests only, but for political power. . . . For the first time really in our politics money is taking the field as an organized power. . . . Wealth has its rights. Industries wealth has its honors. . . . But money, as a political influence, is essentially corrupt; it is most dangerous to free institutions. . . . It is entitled to fear, if not to respect. The question will arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine: Which shall rule—wealth or men; which shall lead—money or intellect; who shall fill public stations—educated and patriotic freemen, or the feudal serfs of corporate capital? . . . Look to it in that day that the bar do not suffer the disgrace of permitting mere money, the successful gambler's stake in Wall Street, to assume the functions of intellect, so long and largely shared by our profession."

What is morally wrong can never be made politically right.—Burke.

Every noble work seems at first impossible.—Carlyle.

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Tidings of the Times

By Murray S. Schloss

(Written for the HERALD.)

OV. HUGHES' very moderate direct primary bill has just been kicked out of both houses of the New York legislature, with short shrift and jeering insolence. Here's our rising contempt for our state legislature flung back in our faces so it hurts!


Along with it a doubtless early doom awaits the bill to subordinate the big telephone-telegraph interests to the public service commission; the bill to provide, in a way fair to the city, for new subways to relieve the indecent crowding; the new charter for New York city; and more reforms.

A lobby that meant business and DID business has been at Albany this session, supposed to be sent by an association of manufacturers of railway supplies. The country wants peace and rest from legislation—that's what they said. Kill all important reforms—that's what they did. They have political threats and they have money, and both are they using to the limit. And in every single one of the forty or so state legislatures in session this year another lobby just like it has been working, with money and with threats, with just the same result.

Two years ago, one year ago, the New York legislature passed many reform measures to curb the Big Interests. Throughout the country the law-makers were constructively busy. Direct primary laws, as in Illinois and Wisconsin, the referendum in Missouri and Maine, two-cent-a-mile fares throughout the Great Central Basin. This year hardly a whisper, hardly a measure worth mentioning in hardly a state in the Union to broaden our democracy or curb Big Business, hardly one has been passed—or will be!

It did not need the unusually wide-awake New York Post correspondent at Albany to inform the more unslumbering among us that a "nation-wide combination of political and BUSINESS interests" is at work "to stop generally the movement toward a truer democracy of which the direct nomination

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The Principles We Advocate

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

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are as desirable as pure food. Unless food cannot be healthful. It is the method of handling in the manufacture of a food-product that makes it clean or unclean.

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Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate
*The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

The state committee of Ohio has appropriated \$10 to assist in the legal contest relating to the Minnesota primary law.

The Boston Socialist Party club has issued in pamphlet form the debate between Geo. B. Hugo, President of the Employers' association of Massachusetts, and James F. Carey state secretary of the Socialist party of Massachusetts.

The National Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, with headquarters at 1528 Second avenue, New York city, transmits the following:

"The Federation has accepted the resolution of the National Executive committee of the Socialist party on the subject of affiliation of foreign-speaking organizations. A referendum of the branches discloses the fact that all branches are willing to join the party through the respective state organizations. The present form of organization of the Federation will be maintained. We now have twenty-five branches and a membership of about 1,000 in good standing. The Hungarian federation maintains a publication, entitled, *Elor*. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Publication office, 1528 Second avenue, New York city."

Comrade F. C. Wheeler, who so narrowly missed being elected mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks ago, has written about it to the *Cleveland Citizen*. He says: "Mayor Harper was 'recalled' by petition. The people, representing the 'outs,' nominated Stevens, who declined. Then they nominated Alexander. I was nominated by the Socialists. Harper withdrew just as he was about to be exposed. This left the race between Alexander and myself. They tried to keep us off the ballot on technical grounds, but we went into court on mandamus proceedings and won out. Then Judge Bordwell ordered our name on the ballot. Other parties brought injunctions against the city council, clerk, etc., to prevent an election. This was three days before election. I had three lawyers and we beat them out. The opposition had been working for two months on the campaign. We had really three days to make a fight. Our expenses amounted to \$225—no money for autos or carriages. The only workers we had were volunteers. They claimed Alexander's election by 1,500 majority. There were 27,000 votes cast and I got beat by 1,508 votes. I carried five out of nine wards, but the heavy vote in the silk-stocking wards beat me out. Every paper in the city was against me except one, and that one came out the day before election. Their fight cost over \$250,000—ours cost \$225. Union labor lined up solidly with a few individual exceptions. There was a rattling among the dry bones, you bet. According to the papers today I am slated for a 'commission' by the new mayor. Of course, I will not accept."

Comrade Berger has received the following letter relative to what he wrote on the subject of the bread famine:

I was much interested in your editorial on the bread famine. It will interest you to know that for many years in colonial days, and I believe down past the revolutionary period, the town of Boston had a public granary which was one of the institutions of the place. Grain was purchased by the town and stored to avert the possibility of a famine and to prevent speculation in food.

The matter was brought up as a precedent about twenty years ago when there was an agitation for a law enabling municipalities to transact a coal business. The Supreme court was asked for its opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposed law. It was stated that it would be unconstitutional for municipalities to go into that sort of business, and it was held that the conditions in regard to the public granary were not analogous.

This outrageous speculation in wheat has been working a great injury to general conditions in trade.

For instance, the exportation of wheat from this port has practically stopped, owing to high prices, and railroads are deprived of an important line of traffic upon which they had counted. In such ways it is interfering with all sorts of interests. It would not be surprising to see these interests themselves eventually welcome governmental regulation of the prices of staple products in order not to disturb the equilibrium of legitimate trade. Possibly it might be accomplished in regard to various monopolized staples in ways similar to that which the Standard Oil company proposed to the state of Missouri—placing business in the hands of two trustees, one to represent the state and the other, the corporation, thus apparently assuring the adoption of a fair scale of prices. All such propositions are notable contributions to the discussions that mean economic progress.

Sylvester Baxter, Boston, April 26.

Proposed National Party Referendum
Milwaukee, Wis., May 3, 1909.
—Amend Article VI, Section 1, of the national constitution, by substituting the following:

The National Executive committee shall be composed of seven members from the membership of the party, and they shall hold office for two years. The members of the Executive committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 1st day of October in years with uneven numbers. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and fifty for the referendum. Nominations from five locals shall entitle a candidate to be placed on the ballot. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the Executive committee may be recalled by a referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendum in Article XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately.

Amendment proposed to Article VII, Section 1, of national constitution: Amend Section 1 to read "Biennially" instead of "annually."

Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y Local Milwaukee.

The Wind and the Moon—A Political Medley

Adapted by ROBERT HUNTER from the writings of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and GEORGE MACDONALD
Written for the Herald—OUTLOOK please reprint

It is always difficult to discuss a question when it proves impossible to define the terms.—T. R.

SAID the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out!"
You stare
In the air
Like a ghost in a chair,
Always looking what I am about—I hate to be watched; I'll blow you out."

Thoroughgoing Socialists occupy in relation to all morality, and especially to domestic morality, a position so revolting—and I choose my words carefully—that it is difficult even to discuss it in a reputable paper.—T. R.

The Wind blew hard, and out went the Moon.
So, deep
On a heap
Of clouds to sleep,
Down lay the Wind, and slumbered soon.

Muttering low, "I've done for that Moon."
On the social and domestic side doctrine Socialism would replace the family and home life by a glorified free-kitchen counter and state founding asylum.—T. R.

He turned in his bed; she was there again!
On high
In the sky
With her one ghost eye,
The Moon shone white and alive and plain.

Said the Wind, "I will blow you out again."
Its representatives in this country who have practically striven to act up to their extreme doctrine, and have achieved leadership in any one of the branches of the Socialist party, especially the parlor Socialists and the like, be they lay or clerical, deserve scant consideration at the hands of honest and clean living men and women.—T. R.

The Wind blew hard, and the Moon grew dim.
"With my sledge,

Secretary Wilson Scores the Patten Deal
"It is the most deliberately planned robbery that ever occurred in the history of the United States. It is not the case of the speculator, prying upon another speculator. In a case of speculation prying upon the poor man working for a living, whose wives and children depend on their wages for bread. They must have bread. This fact has been foreseen by certain men and they have taken opportunity to boost up prices to make millions—not mind you, at the expense of other speculators in the same business, but of poor unfortunate men who have got to pay the price or starve."

Have Been Planning for Months.
"This thing has been planned for months, if not for more than a year," continued the secretary. "It was no accidental case. The men back of it are the shrewdest that ever attempted to corner the wheat market. They did not go into it like Leiter and others to corner it blindly by boosting the market up without reason. They knew what they were doing."

But these men are the greater offenders against the public. They set a deliberate plot to fool the public.

Instructed to Get Bad Reports.
"Agents were sent out all over the United States to gather statistics on wheat. They were instructed to get a bad report. They got it. It was published. Speculators have said right along that the wheat crop of the country is poor. It is a lie pure and simple."

The reports have been falsified. They have been deliberately falsified."

speculative grain market, into which they can go, and "hedge," i. e., where they can prepare to unload on some one who is willing to gamble on the turn of the market. A substitute bill, which merely limited the use of blackboard and ticker for displaying market fluctuations, was killed by the committee on banks and insurance.)

April 26—Bill No. 183, S., creating a state board of public works. (This is probably the most "Socialistic" measure introduced at this session. Even the chairman of the Forestry committee had to admit that it was "interesting." It aimed to provide for the use of the natural resources of the state directly, the employment of labor, the placing of settlers on the land with state aid, the purchase of all tax titles by the state, etc. The members who voted against it will be astonished ten years from now to see how much of it will be not only law but fact. And it would solve the unemployed problem for Wisconsin.)

May 6—Joint Resolution No. 26, S., providing for amendment to state constitution, empowering the state to engage in internal improvements and to develop the natural resources of the state.)

May 7—Bill No. 326, S., changing the Milwaukee system of justices of peace. (This bill was drawn by Comrade Carl P. Dietz. But the lawyers have another bill, which gives a monopoly of the justice shops to the men carrying a card in the lawyers' union.)

Joint Resolution No. 10, S., relating to the investigation of the liquor traffic. (The legislature wastes a lot of time every session over the regulation of the liquor business. Plainly it does not know what it is doing; for it has to change the law every time it meets. But the committee approved a bill which proposes to turn the revocation of all licenses over to the hermetically sealed board—and investigate afterward.)

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And my wedge,
I have knocked off her edge!
If only I blow right fierce and grim,
The creature will soon be dimmer than dim!

What their movement leads to may be gathered from the fact that in the last presidential election they nominated and voted for a man who earns his livelihood as the editor of a paper which not only practices every form of malignancy and brutal slander, but condones and encourages every form of brutal wrong-doing.—T. R.

He blew and he blew, and she thinned to a thread.
"One puff
More's enough
To blow her to snuff!"
One good puff more where the last was bred,
And glimmer, glimmer, glum will go the thread."

As for the so-called Christian Socialists who associate themselves with this movement, they either are, or ought to be aware of the pornographic propaganda, which make up one side of the movement.—T. R.

He blew a great blast and the thread was gone.
In the air,
Nowhere
Was a moonbeam bare;
Far off and jumpy the shy stars shone—

Sure and certain the Moon was gone!
I wish it to be remembered that I speak from the standpoint of, and on behalf of, the wage worker and the tiller of the soil.—T. R.

The Wind he took to his revels once more:
On down
In town
Like a merry-mad
down,
He leaped and ballooned with whistle and roar—
"What's that?" The glimmering thread once more!

One of the main vices of the Socialism which was propounded by Proudhon, Lassalle and Marx, and which is preached by their disciples and imitators, is that it is blind to everything except the merely material side of life.—T. R.

He flew in a rage—he danced and blew;
But in vain
Was the pain
Of his bursting brain;
For still the broader the Moon-scrap grew
The broader he swelled his 'big cheeks and blew.

Socialism is not only indifferent, but at bottom hostile, to the intellectual, the religious, the domestic and moral life.—T. R.

Slowly she grew—till she filled the night,
And shone
On her throne
In the sky alone,
A matchless, wonderful silvery light,
Radiant and lovely, the queen of the night.

Socialism is a form of communism with no moral foundation, but essentially based on the immediate annihilation of personal ownership of capital, and in the near future, the annihilation of the family, and ultimately the annihilation of civilization.—T. R.

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In the sky,
With her one white eye,
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First Meeting for Herald Building
(Continued from page 1)
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The Royal company, from whom we bought the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, set its price at \$12,500. It being by far the best and cheapest location when all things were considered, we simply had to come to their terms. That's how the present site was chosen and how we came to pay \$12,500 for it. Had the former owner kept his word, and not sold without notice, we might have saved considerable money. But even so, the price per front foot of some of the sites offered on side streets was just double, and all were higher than what we paid for our corner. Compared with all other lots sub-

mitted as to price, location and other advantages, this was by all odds the very best. It certainly was a splendid bargain. It is located on a main street and was obtained very cheaply. In fact, we have been informed that one block distant on Chestnut street, a lot was recently sold for more than double the price per foot that we paid.

Since more than fifty per cent of the stock is subscribed and a sufficient amount paid in, it has been decided to hold the first meeting of the stockholders of the People's Realty company, Monday, May 31, at the office, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at 8:00 p. m., when the company will be formally organized. If you wish to be present at this meeting you had better subscribe at once. Don't put it off. Do so at once.

As we have stated so frequently, we appeal to you on this stock proposition strictly only because it is an excellent investment. If you feel you cannot afford to invest, don't pass up this chance, but help reduce the campaign deficit. And if you can, do both. Invest and make a donation. But do something. Here are the blanks for your convenience.

1909.
To E. T. Meigs, Secretary Milwaukee County Campaign Committee, 34 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Find enclosed \$..... which please apply to Spring Campaign Fund, it being understood that the balance of said fund, if any, after all expenses of the campaign have been paid, is to be applied to the fall campaign deficit.

Name.....
Address.....
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The Builders' Column

By Teddy

Are you working for Socialism? If you are, you will be keeping the word Socialism constantly before the public. You will be getting subscribers for the Socialist press. You will repeatedly show your friends a copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

This perpetual bringing before the eyes of your friends a copy of the HERALD will cause inquiry, which, in turn, will lead to investigation, and you all know, without doubt, that investigation will soon put the seekers in the light.

Now then, comrades, ask yourself: Are you working for Socialism? If you are, you should be getting a bundle of HERALDS each week. You should have a bunch of cards in your pocket constantly.

You cannot stay home and say to the fellow you want to convert, "come down to the house," or "come to our branch meeting," or "to the lecture on Socialism." You must go out and get him. You are to go right after him and nail him. The doing part is up to you, not him.

You also know that if the working class went to the polls at election and voted untidily for our candidates, it would be a walk-away for us. You are to educate them up to this standard. The HERALD has that peculiar tendency which fascinates the reader to thoughtfulness.

This, then, means that your duty lies in putting the HERALD where it will do just what is expected of it. The results of this work will bring the votes that we are now looking for. What concerns you most as a working man is the interest of your class, and if you are wise you will stick with them.

"Making Good."
Orders like this is what makes the dreary days look bright: Comrade Hachfeld of California is the fellow who put one of them over the home plate. Two seventy-five literature and year to the HERALD is the way the true work when it was put into Billie's hands for filling. Why not a few more like him?

We have been looking for you every week for some time past, Comrade Harris. This week needs no search on our part, however, as we see you have been blocking up four new ones for us, and know they are with us to stay.

Comrade Robert Buech of Wisconsin caught four "long lasters" the past week with one pull of the throwline. Your hook was baited right, comrade, and all we can say is, "do it some more, please."

Here is what L. Gould of Arkansas has to say: "Please send me your national edition. I am getting very much interested in Socialism, and wish the party success." That means, comrades, we have opened the eyes of another thinker.

Sub card hustlers for this week are as follows: Anderson of Washington, Axson of Oregon, Reese of Alabama, Malott of Indiana, Mueller of Illinois, Myers of Mississippi, Gridwood of Texas and Halberg of Arizona.

Comrade Reukauf of Ohio does not believe in stumbling blocks. Any that happen to be in his way are slowly turned to one side, and sent in to the HERALD office. Three to his credit this week.

The Chicago Daily Socialist lines up for this week with two yearlies to the HERALD.

What friend was the cause of this? "A friend just handed me a copy of the HERALD. Am well pleased with it. Put me on your list. Yours for the revolution, W. R. Paul, Texas." Comrades, such unknown friends as this we are in need of.

Here is a local comrade, Ramstuck by name. A hustler for the HERALD. The past three or four weeks found him busy with pencil and tongue, lining up the raw recruits for the advancement of Socialism, and we must say that his results are well worthy of mention. May his tribe increase.

Very little energy, exhibited by Comrade Wilkerson of Kentucky, netted four subs to the HERALD. We want you with us every week, comrade. Such work as yours counts. Keep the ball rolling.

We need such comrades as McGowan of Connecticut, McAllister of Missouri, Huntsman and Hoffman of Ohio, Lindemuth of Pennsylvania, Greene, Vostrel and Harkness of Wisconsin. These comrades have not forgotten the HERALD last week. Why are you not among them?

Minnesota
Beecher Moore is now lecturing in the southern part of the state, and H. A. Barton in the northern. The latter will be followed by Rev. David Morgan of St. Paul, starting out May 17.

About June 1, W. A. Jacobs, now employed as national organizer, will enter the state, followed two weeks later by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Strickland, traveling together, and both speaking from the same platform, and probably remaining in the state about six weeks.

Word is also received from T. E. Laitner, stating that he can be at our service for four weeks or more, commencing about July 1, and Harvey Dee Brown will also be with us about Aug. 1.

Requests for any or all of them are solicited, and will be placed on file and dates assigned as soon as routes can be made to good advantage. To enable this to be done successfully requires prompt replies.

J. E. Nash, Sec.

Elkton, Maryland.
For Socialist literature address: L. Juster, P. O. B. 137, Elkton, Md.

Bicycles
My new stock for 1909 is now complete and ready for your inspection. I will make special low prices during the month of April on everything in the line of Bicycles and Supplies. Old Bicycles from \$4.00 up—New Bicycles from \$13.00 up. I have the agency for the Racycle Bicycle. I am offering two Motorcycles (Yale and Excelsior) at very low prices if taken at once.

JOSEPH SCHOSTAK
"THE BICYCLE MAN"
Open Evenings, Sundays 11 Noon
461 THIRD ST., Corner Cherry

The Magic Motor Washer
You turn on the water, and the machine does the rest.
Always ready for use.
No labor of any kind required.

\$15.00 PRICE \$15.00
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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood: a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**



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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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 If it is, USE EAGLE BLUEING. It goes twice as far as other blueings, does not spot the clothes, and restores color to faded items. Wash and wear goods.
 EAGLE AMMONIA
 It saves labor for you; and not only does it save work, but it makes your clothes cleaner & whiter than ever.
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UNION HAT CO.
 THE BEST
\$2 Two and Three Dollar Hats \$3
 All Union Made
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Try Pinsel's Union-Made Shoes for All the Family
 458 Mitchell Street

Comrades, I Make Fluff Rugs
 out of old towels and brown carpet—also Colonial and New Rug. If you have any of this kind of work to do give me a trial and I will please you.
BENJ. F. BUTICOFEN, Rug Mfr.
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Waiting at the Door

A small army of representatives of organized labor is down at Springfield asking for legislation. There are delegates from the Chicago Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers, the railway brotherhoods and several other organizations, with a membership reaching into the hundreds of thousands.

These members are the ones who produce the wealth of Illinois. The measures for which they are asking are for the purpose of saving human life and improving the conditions of life for the great mass of the people. They ask that antiquated legislation, placing the burden of accidents upon the workers, be repealed. They ask that the day of labor for the mothers of the race be limited to eight hours, the length of time which a strong bricklayer finds taxes his strength. The miners ask for laws that will prevent explosions and other death-dealing accidents in mines.

It was said that nearly all the laws asked for are already upon the statute books of other countries. In Germany, for example, every one of these laws is in force now. Yet Germany is not as highly developed industrially as America. It is supposed to be less free politically. Yet it is far ahead in its labor legislation.

There is no mystery about the explanation. The representatives of German labor are not standing outside the legislative chamber. They are inside the legislature helping to make the laws.

The workers of Germany have stopped begging for favors and have gone to voting for what they want.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

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 TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
 MILWAUKEE

Editor SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD: At this time it is important for every worker in this city, both organized and unorganized, to take a look at the printing trade. There is not one union printer out of work in this city, and the reason for this is not hard to find. They are well organized and will not stand for child labor, and the result is that every bit of the labor in that craft is being performed by men. The children are in the schools and the women are in the homes. Now, if those same men had been foolish enough to listen to their masters and remained outside of their organization, the result would be that more than one-half of their work would be done by women and children, and the city would be full of idle printers. But the printers are enjoying the fruits of a hard-fought battle and a well earned victory. And there was one thing that the union printer never forgot, no mat-

ter where he was, and that was to boost his union label; neither was he afraid to talk unionism to the members of his trade who were outside of their organization. And anything they have got they did not get because the dear boss loved them, but because that dear kind boss found out to his sorrow that he was not dealing with a mob, but with a well organized force, and they taught him that it was safer and cheaper to behave himself and pay the price, than it would be to fight. And they have not got their trade organized yet by any means. There are thousands of their craft scattered outside of the large cities, who are still unorganized, and those men are still playing the part of a millstone on the neck of the craft. And in a few years, when those men become organized, the whole trade will rise to a higher plane than it is today. What I can not see or understand is how any worker with a particle of gray matter in his brain, can stand up and face those facts and still say that he will remain outside of his trade or craft organization. It is the irony of fate that the worst abused man is the very last man who can be coaxed to revolt against oppression. They can't help seeing on every side of them the benefits that others are receiving who have organized and fought for their rights. The reason why the workers have suffered every form of slavery for forty centuries at the hands of a small debauched and degenerate parasite class is because the parasites were always well organized on both the political field and the industrial field and the workers were not organized, but formed a gigantic mob in which one had no sympathy with the other, and the parasites used one faction of them to whip the other faction. For it the working class were as well organized, both politically and industrially, as the master class is, then when the two forces would clash the master class would fare like the hull that stood on the railroad track when the train was coming.

A Union Man.

Social-Democratic Party

Milwaukee Co. Organization
 Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Silver Springs Branch, S.-D. P., has arranged for a May ball to-night (May 15), at Charles Winter's New Columbia hall, Town of Milwaukee. They most cordially invite all comrades to be present.

The South Side Women's branch has arranged for a prize cinch Friday afternoon, June 4, at Korsch's hall, Ninth and Greenfield. The ladies of the various Socialist organizations, and all ladies in general, are cordially invited.

The South Side Women's branch sent in a donation of \$15 to be applied on the Milwaukee county campaign deficit. We hereby offer our thanks, and hope that their organization will be carried on as successfully in the future as in the past. The women can aid us considerably in spreading the message of Socialism, as well as raising funds for the work.

The Twentieth Ward branch has appointed a committee to arrange for baseball games with other branches of the city. Likewise the Seventeenth Ward branch. If the proper arrangements are made there is no doubt but that two or three games played in the interest of wiping out the deficit will prove successful, and also stir up good feeling among the comrades.

Do not forget to attend the May ball of the West Side Young People's Socialist league to-night (May 15), at the Ethical hall, 588 Jefferson street. The organization now numbers nearly forty members and should be given every encouragement to make this first undertaking a grand success. Remember, if our party is to grow and the large amount of work necessary to carry on our organization is to be carried out, then you must interest the young people of this century. Everybody cordially invited. Admission 15 cents.

The Aurora Singing Society held its first outing last Sunday morning, with a ten-mile walk to Hale's Corner. The comrades had a splendid time.

The Fifteenth Ward branch held a successful May ball at Gerhard's hall, last Saturday evening. The attendance was not what it might have been, but those attending had a splendid time. We hope they will give us an opportunity to again attend a festival of this kind. They are at the present time planning to arrange for a picnic.

The Slavonian branch is preparing for a picnic at Castalia park, Sunday, June 20. Watch these columns.

The Coming Nation Club sends a contribution for the campaign deficit fund and adds that while it is not as much as they would like to donate, at this time, yet it is all that they can spare. They have arranged

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?
 The United States Supreme Court has ordered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair Lab" here tofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
 Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—the UNION LABEL—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

hall, National avenue, betw. 2d and 3d avenues.
 SATURDAY.
 South Side Polish Section, Pawlowski's hall, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

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Suits Made to Order
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COAL COKE=WOOD
 and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit thereon. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.
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A Story, a Moral, and the Facts for Business Men and Their Bookkeepers

Here's how a boy once "forced a balance":

He had some grist in the bottom end of a sack; and, to balance it across his shoulder, carried a stone at the other end.

He could have divided his grist, and made half in one end of the sack balance half in the other end.

But he said: "This way was good enough for Dad an' Gran'dad. So it's good enough for me." And there are a few business men who, in some things, are just about as logical. For instance:

In some offices the clerks and bookkeepers are still doing the adding-work "by hand", with pencil and paper.

We're told they've "always done" it that way. "That's what they're there for. And what's the use of putting in a machine to do what bookkeepers and clerks are paid for doing?"

Maybe a business house *can* get along without an adding machine: without a Burroughs. Business men *could* get along without the Chicago-New York 18-hour limiteds. There are 30-hour trains.

But, forgetting all prejudice, all foregone conclusions, and looking the facts fairly and squarely in the face, we find:

That, while bookkeepers and clerks *can* get their work out without the help of a Burroughs, they do it by much overtime, overwork, overworry.

Because they make many mistakes in their additions, however good at figures.

It takes "overtime" to find these mistakes.

Thus, postings, balances, reports, statements, are always "behind".

Moreover, because of this night-work, the men come to work each morning with heads fagged and be-fogged by yesterday's figures.

While, on the other hand, open-minded investigation discloses:

That a Burroughs Adding Machine is four to five times as fast as "hand" work—partly because a Burroughs is absolutely accurate, and there's no need to go over the work a second time; whereas, "by hand", the addition is always "run up" a second time, in verification, and frequently four or five times more, looking for errors.

That an \$8.00-a-week clerk can do the longest and most difficult addition correctly and quickly on a Burroughs—while even a \$50.00 bookkeeper or auditor makes mistakes adding "by hand".

That many kinds of work besides listing and adding can be done by ordinary clerks on a Burroughs, while without a Burroughs the same work could be done by hand only by an expert. And the hand operation would be slower, and less accurate.

And, investigation would find, no other adding machine will do *half* as many kinds of work as a Burroughs, nor any kind as well, nor as quickly and easily.

And, furthermore, that a Burroughs is a paying investment, even in an office or store so small that there's use for it only a half-hour a day.

The full facts can be had by writing us today.

"A Better Day's Work" Free

The new Burroughs book, "A Better Day's Work", will be sent free. It's full of short-cut work-and-worry-saving systems for quicker and simplified bookkeeping. Over 25,000 copies of the book have been distributed since October 14. The book contains 176 pages—printed, in part, in three colors, containing nearly a hundred short cuts in accounting—also an interest-

ing account of the rise and development of bookkeeping and adding machines.

Please dictate a letter, before you forget it, and say you want the book. Sign your name and your firm name, give your position, the line of business, and complete street and city address. If you *don't want to give us this information*, send 64 cents in postage stamps. Use the coupon, anyhow.

Some Near-By Users

ASHLAND

Ashland Brewing Company.
Ashland Cigar and Tobacco Co.
Ashland Light, Power & Street Ry. Co.
Ashland National Bank.
The Ashland Press.
Ashland Steam Laundry.
Joe M. Chapple & Co.
City Clerk.
County Clerk.
H. D. Ewer.
Hanson Brothers Co.
E. J. Pool Co.
G. F. Sanborn Company.
William Weider & Son Co.

MADISON

American Cigar Co.
Bank of Wisconsin.
Charles N. Brown.
Capital City Commercial College.

Central Wisconsin Trust Co.
City Officials.
City Treasurer.
Collins Brothers Lumber Co.
Commercial National Bank.
Conkin & Sons.
County Clerk.
First National Bank.
French Battery and Carbon Company.
International Harvester Co.
Kerly-Neckerman & Kessenich Co.
Alexander Koenhanser & Co.
Sol. Levitan.
T. C. McCarty.
Madison Gas and Electric Co.
E. C. Mason.
R. J. Nickols.
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Parsons Printing and Stationery Co.
Richmond, Jackson & Swansen.
State Board of Agriculture.

State Board of Health.
State Commissioners of Insurance.
State Commissioners of Labor Statistics.
State Secretary.
State Superintendent Public Property.
State Tax Commissioner.
State Treasurer.
Supreme Assembly of the Defenders.
United States Postmaster.
United States Sugar Co.
University of Wisconsin.
Vaas-Mau Dry Goods Co.
Wiedenbeck, Dobelin & Co.
Wisconsin Equity News.
Wisconsin Life Insurance Co.
Wisconsin State Journal.

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Badger Specialty Co.
Badger State Business College.
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S. Birkenwald Co.
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Everwear Hosiery Co.
First National Bank.
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Gridley Dairy Co.
O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co.
M. Heimann & Co.
Helmholz Mitten Co.
Hummel & Downing Co.
Imperial Fish Co.
International Harvester Co.
Jewett & Sherman Co.
Johns-Manville Company.
Kalt-Zimmers Manufacturing Co.
A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co.
Luther Brothers Co.
Maxwell, Forbes & Stillman Co.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.
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Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

Milwaukee Lace Paper Co.
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Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.
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Please send me a complimentary copy of your book, "A Better Day's Work", which I promise to read, and to let you know if I can apply any of the suggestions in my business.

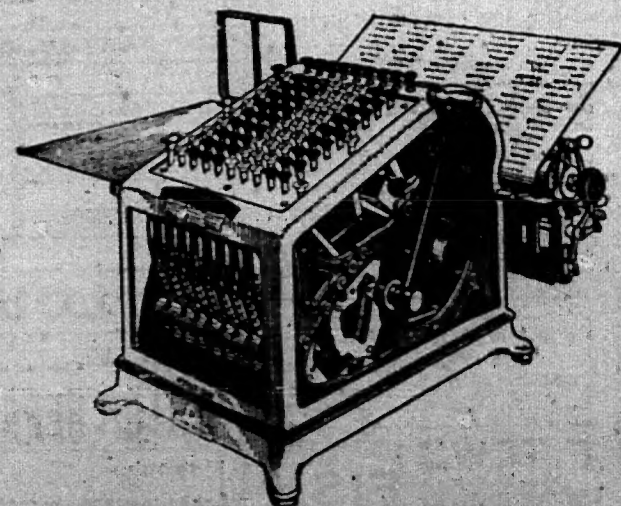
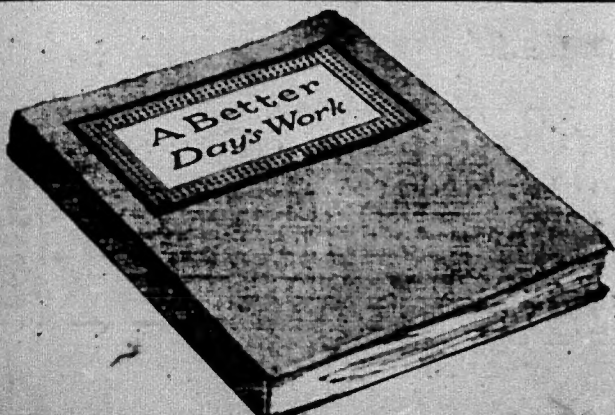
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announces the occupancy of its new offices and plant at 138 and 140

Eighth Street, just south of Grand Avenue. In this building is housed a dairy plant as perfect in its sanitary appointments as modern science can devise. The methods employed to obtain the *Perfect Pasteurization of Milk and Sterilization of Bottles* are of the most approved type, and insure Milwaukee a positively sanitary and superior milk service at a lower price than that obtaining in any other American metropolis.

An order for Gridley's "Diamond Brand" Creamery Butter, in 1 lb. prints, will be delivered with the morning's milk. You'll find it a high grade table butter.

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At the Theaters Next Week

DAVIDSON.
"My Wife," the clever French comedy, in which John Drew made such a pronounced hit on Broadway last season, will be offered at the Davidson theater for one week, beginning Monday night, as the offering of the third week of the Sherman Brown Stock company. Robert Warwick, the new leading

man, will make his debut in the Drew role, while Olive Oliver, Barry O'Neil, Allen Murnane, Arthur Buchanan, and Charles Lane, new members, will appear in important roles. The last performances of "Peter Pan," which has so delighted Milwaukeeans the past two weeks, will be given on Sunday, with both matinee and evening performances.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY PINEAPPLES

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They're right up to style and a snap goes with them. We also carry a large stock of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Etc. Get your Union Made Shirts and Overalls here. They are made right and get the stamp. Our Quality is above the price.

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NO STOOPING NO LIFTING

marionette show, which is described by its title, "Toyland Vaudeville," is another feature which will appeal to the children as well as to grown up persons. Others on the bill are: Carson and Willard, German comedians; Crouch and Welch, in comedy; the famous Howard Brothers, with flying banjos; Kramer and Schack, entertainers; Laura Buckley, monologue; and the Kinodrome.

NEW STAR.
Continuous vaudeville holds the boards at the New Star. Next week the great jugglers, the La Tours, Blanche Kreuger, the dancer and singer; and the great Arnold, will head the bill. Big crowds are being delighted daily.

EMPIRE.
May Kerdelle and her scarecrows feature the bill at the Empire. Other acts are: Sawyer and De Lina, aerialists supreme; Don Carney, the man at the piano; Gilmore and Castle, black-face comedians; Chas. Wheeler and the Empirescope.

COLUMBIA.
The Six Ben Amori Arabs head the next week's bill at the Columbia, with one of the most sensational acrobatic acts in vaudeville. Other acts are Geo. Barry & Co.; Leo. Fillier, the Russian peasant violinist extraordinary; Burke and Farlow, Geo. Malchow and Columbiagraph.

An Appeal for Aid

To All Members of Organized Labor, and to those who stand for Justice—Greeting:

For almost six weeks the employees of the Weinbrenner Shoe company have been on strike for the purpose of trying to secure a living wage. We have been compelled to take this action in order to save ourselves from working for starvation wages. Some time ago a new system was installed and labor-saving machines. In addition to this the lasters were cut from \$14 to \$10 a week. The nigger operators were also cut in wages and were asked to even do more work for a lower scale. The men have fought a grand battle during this time, due to the fact that we were not organized, therefore do not receive any strike benefits. For us to concede the demands of the company at this time would simply mean to degrade ourselves to the extent of not being able to secure the means for a livelihood. We therefore ask all those who are in sympathy with us in this strike, to aid us financially. If we can get aid so that we may be able to stay out a short time longer, there is no doubt that the company will have to concede our demands.

At any rate, we appeal to all those who can help us to aid us just now. Send all contributions to H. W. Bistrom, 344 Sixth Street, where same will be acknowledged in this newspaper with thanks.

Signed, The Committee.

New Gridley Plant Ready

With the completion of the new Gridley establishment on Eighth Street, Milwaukee has one of the best equipped and most sanitary dairy plants in the country. The Gridley plant is considered superior to many of the best known milk establishments in the east, for the company has availed itself of the most approved methods of construction, equipment, and care of milk. The Willmann system of pasteurization is employed. The milk being heated and maintained for twenty minutes at a temperature of 140 degrees.

After Workingman's Hide The Roll Call at Madison—The Slaughter of Bills

Madison, Wis.—State senators posing as friends of labor before election voted for the following, which is part of the bill cutting the exemption of wage-earners from sixty dollars to twenty-five dollars per month:

"Provided that for the collection of any debt hereafter contracted for necessities of life for the debtor and his family, ninety per cent only of any earnings in excess of twenty-five dollars for each month or seventy-five dollars for the three months next preceding the commencement of proceedings for the collection of the debt, shall be exempt. The garnishee shall recover costs when the debt or property sought to be reached is exempt from execution against the principal debtor at the time of serving the process on the garnishee."

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

Here is the roll call:

Ayes—Senators Barker, Bird, Bishop, Blaine, Bodenstab, Brazeau, Donald, Fairchild, Fridt, Hazelwood, Hudnall, James, Kleczka, Krumrey, Lehr, Lyons, Martin, Owen, Sanborn, Stout and Whitehead—21.

Noes—Senators Burke and Gaylord—2.

Remember these fellows not only at elections, but in every-day business life.

Some more labor and other good bills relegated to the graveyard:

333. A.—Destroying franchise value by making all public service corporations operate under an indeterminate permit.

441. A.—Giving policemen of Milwaukee the choice of accepting their pension, or so-called light duty at the age of 55 years.

9. A.—Establishment of public works departments in cities.

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

WAUPACA: The arrangements are all made for Comrade Thomas' address to be given at the Dane's Home Opera House on Tuesday, May 18.

OSCEOLA: Comrade Staples orders 100 application blanks for membership, and 20 membership cards. At the last meeting the local received three new applications and the comrades are feeling enthusiastic over the situation. They are looking forward to a great meeting when Comrade Thomas speaks here, on May 26.

GREEN BAY: Comrade Joseph writes: "We are in excellent condition here and hope to be able to gather a good audience for Comrade Thomas' lecture on Monday, May 17." The local has voted to rent the Empire hall, one of the best halls in the city, for bi-weekly meetings, during eight months of the year. Its cost is very little above what they have been paying, and it is large enough to accommodate all but the largest crowds made possible by their lectures. Last week Comrade Joseph addressed about 50 of the most intelligent women of the city, being the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Congregational church (Rev. Spence's old church), on the subject, "What Socialism Will Do for Green Bay."

A new local at Hartford this week. Another one in process of organization at Abbottsford. Keep up the good work.

Did we stir up the Peace Congress in Chicago? Ask Gompers.

FOX RIVER DISTRICT CONFERENCE: Suggestions have been sent out to the locals in the Fox River District asking what the comrades would think of holding a conference at some point in the district, for the purpose of discussing methods of organization and the work of the party in the district.

All that have replied so far are strongly in favor of such a conference and believe that it would be a means of doing great good. The Manitowoc local has suggested Fond du Lac as the place for the conference. Two Rivers suggested Manitowoc; and some of the locals have suggested Appleton and Oshkosh.

We would like to hear from more of the comrades before deciding definitely to undertake the convention.

ABBOTTSFORD: Comrade Sprague is pushing the work earnestly, and has engaged Comrade Thomas for the date left open on Tuesday, June 1. At that time it is believed the organization of a local will be perfected.

KEEP IT UP: The last quarter as we reported recently to the locals, reached the high water mark in the Wisconsin Social-Democratic movement. Can we keep it up this quarter? It depends upon you. If each

Wisconsin OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS
E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
CHAS. E. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.
W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD
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NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Amsmann, Ed. William Kaufmann, Kenneth W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin met in regular session May 9, with Comrades Berger, Melms, Thompson, Seidel and Gaylord present, and Comrade Rummel absent. An application for charter was granted to Hartford. The Polish comrades were allowed the same reduction on the sale of stamps which is allowed to the Finnish comrades. It was decided to arrange a circuit of lectures for Comrade T. E. Latimer in the state of Wisconsin during one of the summer months. The board voted to issue a letter to all the members in the state calling their attention to the campaign deficit and requesting them to do their share towards eliminating it by contributions.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Smart Clothes

for Men and Young Men are ready, and we are showing the best and most complete line that has been produced. Also

Shirts, Hats, Etc.

—all bearing the union label. We mark every article at the lowest cash price.

Suits Made to Order

Come in—we'll count it a pleasure to show you.

The Home of Best Values for the Least Money

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TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 544 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 544 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Stet and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 544 Sixth St.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., each, or two for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 544 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURY—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 50c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 544 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer's bond, with which, only 50c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 544 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

200 Iron Bedsteads at Half-Price



30 Iron Beds, in all sizes—unpainted in green, blue and white—a good 12.50 value, for..... \$1.25
100 Iron Beds—green, blue and white—the \$2.00 value..... \$1.50
100 Iron Beds—white, blue and green enamel—good 15 value..... \$2.50
50 Iron Beds, combination colors decorated, good 10 value..... \$4.95

When it comes to Iron Beds, we easily lead our competitors—giving you strictly reliable goods at bargain prices. We are out of the blackened district, and our running expenses are held down to the minimum—and you get the benefit.

T. B. SCHREITER

Corner Twenty-eighth St. and North Ave.

Spring Suits

Hats in the Latest Shapes

New Designs in Shirts

Bright and Snappy Neckwear

Bruett CLOTHING CO.
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Going to Build?

Use the Meads Dry Wall System—Triple Air Space and Triple Bond

Ask for estimate
Morgan Concrete Block Co. 308-310 South Avenue

BICYCLES \$14 UP

Three Bicycles—"Best What Oves"—\$45, \$30, \$20 and \$10.00. Tires \$1.75 and up.

MOTORCYCLE REPAIRING Equipped with all the latest tools and equipment.

SIMON GOERKE
423 CHESTNUT ST.

Are You Troubled with Eczema?

If you are, our Eczema Ointment will cure you or your money refunded.

Wenzel-Mueller Drug Co.
Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

The Strauss-Peterson Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

1400 to 1495 East Wacker St.
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Max Hauser The Optician

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The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

TRY A LOAD OF OUR

MAPLE

Flooring Clippings

AT \$4.00

DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 Market St.

Our Carriages are All New Heated in Cold Weather

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The legislature has killed the Torrens land title bill. Too bad. Yet practically everyone who is informed admits that sooner or later we must come to it.

"Why not change the name of Wisconsin street to Berger avenue?" asks the *Scout*. Why not change the name of River street to Rose alley?

A Chicago denominational paper says that Mayor Rose of Milwaukee "has convictions." On the contrary, it is one of Rose's boasts that he has not even been indicted—yet.

Here's a hot one. The *Free Press* editorially refers to the Rev. Barr, as "of the so-called People's Pulpit and the Hotel Pfister." That is a hot one on Milwaukee's capitalistic court preacher.

Several more of the indicted men who were alleged to be deep in the hoodling scandals of Milwaukee county have been let off. They escape trial merely because of court delay. When a case cannot come at once to trial witnesses get lost, forget, or remove to other cities. Between crooked juries and the delays of the law the thing called justice in Milwaukee isn't all that the public expects it to be.

The council Monday approved a request to lay cement sidewalks around the Auditorium. There was some debate because the Fifth street front was included, but it was claimed that approaches to the building would have to be made. Examination shows this is not so. We advise that this matter be

watched. Everything connected with the Auditorium has not been right by any means, and the city will have to keep its eyes peeled if more grafts are not clustered round the great unsightly edifice.

Striking union seamen had an experience in Milwaukee this week. Several of them were in a saloon discussing the situation. The door opened, and in stepped a negress, heavily veiled. The seamen, to whom she introduced herself as Miss Jackson listened to her talk for a while, but suddenly one man however, became suspicious, snatched the veil away and revealed a labor spy. The angry crowd made it so lively for the dinky Hawkshaw that they found themselves in the police court next day. It's about time a law was passed putting a curb on the anti-labor detective and the capitalists who hire them.

A workman at the Wisconsin Wire & Iron Works, on East Water street recently gave the Health department notice that the shop was in a filthy and unhealthy condition. The health officer found the complaint justified and ordered various changes made. The proprietor, white with wrath, fixed upon another workman, who is said to have been innocent in the matter, and discharged him for telling the Health department. Afterward, when the man protested his innocence, the kind-hearted proprietor offered him his place back if he would tell who the guilty man really was! Rather than inform on a fellow workman, who had been notified in notifying the authorities, the man refused to return on the conditions imposed. The power of discharge is essentially a despotic one. The man who works for a private employer is at that employer's mercy. If the employer is a real man it is all right, but if he is a tyrant it is usually all wrong.

Lorenz itches to run for mayor to expose the hypocrisy of the Rose clean-up of Milwaukee's dives. Everybody with half an eye knows that the clean-up was only a trick and that the same brewers

who claimed to be against licensing the dive keepers are selling them more stuff than ever in their speakeasy joints. New bed houses have taken the place of the old ones, and Probation Officer Zuerner announces that he will go to other cities to study the methods employed to save girls from questionable places. Quite correctly he puts the blame for the ruination of many working girls to the off-color "hotel." But back of all these girl traps is the present business system, which needs dives and veneered pitfalls to help keep things lively. Many "reputable" business men, impelled by commercial ethics, believe secretly in the dives so as to make the town interesting to country buyers. Others believe in the game because it helps business in many ways! You cannot have a clean or a safe world while capitalism rules—or clean politics!

Milwaukee has a fire limits established, inside of which "no one is permitted to erect a wooden building." The reason for this is good. It aims to lessen the fires in the congested parts of the city and in the more dangerous localities where manufacturing adds to the liability of conflagrations. But there seem to be exceptions. For instance, the Beck Planning mill, where there was a bad fire last fall, has just constructed a huge wooden shed on its premises in the Menomonee valley, and the chief of the fire department seems to have winked at it. The Beck people gave something to the fire department fund shortly after the fire. And the question naturally arises, is the chief, on behalf of the department, bartering away rights within the fire limits to those who make themselves influential with the department. In the case of the Beck people, we understand, a shed already standing was made to form a part of the new building, but this should give them no rights to add to the fire dangers in a naturally dangerous district.

Ald. Seidel started something at last Monday's council meeting. At the previous meeting he had held up an innocent-looking report from Ald. Connolly, chairman of the Fire Department committee to permit the chief to buy a planer and lathe, worth about \$1,200, without asking for bids. The matter came

An Alderman at Large Is Under Close Guardianship!

We really feel sorry for Ald. at-large Albert. Albert seems fated to be under guardianship in the council as well as outside. Albert sits beside the balloon form of Ald. at-large Adler. Or rather, Adler sits beside Albert to look after him when he is too tipsy to be trusted. Both of these freakish aldermen are silent members of the council, Adler because he cannot talk, and Albert because he is never allowed to. At every meeting he has visible impulses to speak. He raises his hand to catch Pres.

Corcoran's eye and starts up out of his seat ready to orate. And then Adler's arm circles up back of him and pulls him back by the coat tails. It is one of the sights of the council to watch this recurring performance from the back seats. Sometimes Albert is too quick for his keeper and gets out in the aisle, but all the Democratic aldermen are wise, and Corcoran invariably sees someone else who wants the floor. Poor Albert! If he were to get out a book of his unuttered speeches it would be a bulky one, indeed!

Monday, and Ald. Carney attempted an explanation of the queer procedure.

He said Chief Clancy said that there was only one man in Milwaukee made the machines and that "he wanted to patronize home industry!"

The bad look of this reason came out fully when it was shown by Ald. Arnold that the Milwaukee man did not make the machines, but only dealt in them and that such things were standard and not

special and should be just the sort of purchases to be made of lowest bidders. Business men usually keep track of the prevailing market price of such things. The thing looked so suspicious that when a motion was made to have the board of public works advertise for bids, not a single one of the gang dared to vote against the motion.

Some time ago we inadvertently did an injustice to one of our citizens, which we wish, as far as lies in our power to correct. Similarity of names did it. At the time of the big school mass meeting at the West Side Turn hall, one Robert J. Miller, a photographer at Eleventh and Walnut streets, hid in the shadows of the balcony and tried to interrupt the meeting without his identity being known to those in attendance. With him was a Center street storekeeper named Flieth, and both were crouched down behind their ladies and were shouting out interruptions to the speakers. It was an unmanly procedure, which we took occasion to speak of in these columns. Now, there is a Robert A. Miller, a worthy citizen, also a photographer, who has his place of business on Grand avenue, and unfortunately our item gave the address wrong, and so made it appear that it was the Grand avenue photographer who had misbehaved instead of the one on Walnut street. We are very sorry for the mistake, and are glad to make amends, for Mr. Miller enjoys deservedly a good patronage from working people at his gallery at 226 Grand avenue. We are pleased to speak a good word for him to the readers of this paper, and trust they have not been misled by the mistake above spoken of.

Let Me Have Your Next Order for Wood and Coal

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or

Rose's Game Blocked

The game of the Rose crowd to get their street bonds through and then have the school bonds at Dave Rose's mercy, fell through at Monday's meeting of the council. Realizing that the Social-Democrats would not vote for the street bonds ahead of the school bonds, Ald. Carney himself made the motion to lay the street bonds over. The position of the Socialists as the watchful friends of the schools was well set forth by Ald. Melms.

"We do not propose to have them get the laugh on us," he said. "The mayor did not sign the budget giving the schools \$245,000 of bonds. Acting Mayor Corcoran signed it. The mayor is not officially committed to more than \$200,000. I told Chairman Altpeter of the finance committee some time ago that we would not vote for these street improvement bonds ahead of the school bonds and accordingly a special meeting of the council was held to introduce the other bond ordinances."

The meeting also had some uncomfortable moments for Ald. Strachota. He had attempted to gobble in for his own glory the erection of another natatorium for the south side. He wanted it located in his own part of the south side, although the people voted for it as a general south side measure.

Ald. Arnold came in with a minority report, showing that the plan of Strachota would be to put the natatorium out of reach of the people of that part of the city who needed it most, and in a district so completely built up that the cost of a site would be unnecessarily high. Strachota blustered, but common reason was on the other side, and so Carney again came to the rescue and had the matter laid over.

Ald. Arnold's resolution, providing for a committee to revise salaries of all city officials and to require city inspectors to report weekly, was passed. Ald. Strachota introduced the following:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three, no two of whom shall be from one political party, be appointed by the president of this council, the duty of which shall be to examine into the working rules and management of the various city departments, and report to this council their findings, together with such recommendations as may enable the city to place said departments on a more uniform and better economical basis, where there may be defective organization.

Ald. Fass last Monday, to hide his culpability in not himself stopping the motion, called at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 3394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

NATIONAL
AVENUE

LAUER'S

COR. FIRST
AVENUE

ALL WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY

MAY 17th

A Crushing Sale

to the socks of our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Boys' Bloomer and Knee Pants, Underwear, Shirts, Suspenders, Overalls, etc. Plainly speaking, we are OVERSTOCKED and—we want to unload. Overstocked, due to having bought more than we should, owing to weather and other conditions existing.

MISS THIS SALE AND IT WILL BE YOUR LOSS. Enough said.

Men's Suits This season's styles and colors—blacks, blues and fancies—values from \$16.50 up to \$25.00—nothing reserved—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **\$11.00**

Men's Suits We want to unload—therefore in this lot of suits you will find values up to \$15.00. If you are in need of good clothes, here's your chance at the Crushing Sale price of **\$5.95**

Men's Pants Men's Kentucky Jeans Pants, worth \$1—match them if you can—at the Crushing Sale price of **59c**

Men's Pants A choice selection of patterns, as well as quality of material—noted for their strength and durability—values you'll appreciate at the Crushing Sale price of **\$1.19**

Boys' Knee Pants Dozens of patterns to choose from—well made and good values to sell at 50c—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **29c**

Boys' Bloomer Pants Boys' \$1.00 Pants, in worsteds and cassimeres—it's a crime to sell them at the Crushing Sale price of **50c**

Boys' Suits Bloomer and Knee Pants Suits, this season's styles and colors, sizes 3 to 16 years—values up to \$5.00—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **\$1.75**

Boys' Suits Let 2 comprises all of our Children's and Boys' \$5.00 Suits, this season's styles and colors, sizes 3 to 16 years—choice at the Crushing Sale price of **\$2.45**

Men's Shirts Men's 50c Working Shirts with soft collar attached, in plain black and an assortment of colors—union made—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **29c**

Men's "Porosknit" Underwear "Porosknit" everybody knows—it sells at 50c—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **29c**

Suspenders 50c President Suspenders, in heavy or light web—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **33c**

Suspenders 25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders, made with cast-off ends—your choice at the Crushing Sale price of **15c**

Men's Overalls Men's 50c Union-Overalls will be sold at the Crushing Sale price of **33c**

Sale One Week Only, Beginning Monday, May 17, Ending Saturday, May 22

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

DAVIDSON

Manager Sherman Brown Presents THE

Sherman Brown
Stock Co.

IN JOHN DREW'S MOST RECENT SUCCESS

MY WIFE

FIRST TIME IN MILWAUKEE

Prices 25c-35c-50c Matinees 25c-35c

LAST TIMES SUNDAY—PETER PAN

Saturday Night Special

From 6 Until 9:30

These Heavy Grey Mottled Dishpans Sat'day night for



15c

Barrett's DEPARTMENT STORE

Grand Ave. Bet. 4th & 5th Sts.

Saturday Night Special

From 6 Until 9:30



Colonial Water Tumblers, clear glass and fire polish, Saturday night, each

2c

Barrett's 'Downer' Shoes

Dainty Styles for Spring and Summer Wear

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50



Every shoe made over perfect fitting lasts by expert shoe makers, insures you comfort from the very start—the materials used in the making of these shoes are the best obtainable, and they are made up in every conceivable style—ankle strap pumps, button, blucher and Gibson ties—light, medium or heavy extension soles—as good as any \$5.00 shoes.

Girls' and Boys' Low Shoes

Best Possible Values for the Money

Style, materials, workmanship and price will satisfy the most exacting, black and brown kid, suede leather or patent colt, Gibson ties or ankle strap slippers, medium or heavy weight.

Boys' sizes, 9 to 13½, at..... **\$1.00 to \$1.75**
Boys' sizes, 1 to 5½, at..... **\$1.50 to \$2.50**
Girls' sizes, 5 to 11, at..... **79c to \$1.25**
Girls' sizes, 11½ to 2, at..... **\$1.00 to \$2.00**
Girls' sizes, 2½ to 5½, at..... **\$1.75 to \$2.50**

Your shoes repaired by our expert cobbler at reasonable prices.

Best rubber heels put on women's and children's shoes, Saturday, per pair, 19c.

Men's Furnishings

High grade men's wearables at surprisingly low prices. The department is located directly inside the Grand Ave. entrance.

Men's \$1.50 Shirts at \$1.00

This is an actual fact. A white, box plaited shirt, with pearl buttons, coat style, cuffs attached, made of a fine woven fabric that will stand severe laundering—a \$1.50 shirt—Saturday

\$1.00

Men's Soft-Collar Shirts \$1

Another snap! Made like all the Ferguson-McKinley shirts to fit and wear well—a fine soft soisette shirt in plain colors and self striped effects in tan, white, blue and grey—\$1.50 values, at..... **\$1.00**

Silk Knit Four-in-Hands 50c

An exact reproduction of the \$1.00 imported tie—plain colors and fancy striped effects—also a fine line of plain and fancy silks in the open end and reversible style—the season's latest offerings..... **50c**

Men's Silk Lisle Hose 25c

Silk lisle half hose to match the neckwear, newest shades of greys, greens, lavender, purple, maroon and blue, in plain and fancy effects. Sox that others get 35c for to be had at..... **25c**

